

WEATHER
Local showers to-day. To-morrow
partly cloudy. Gentle to moder-
ate east to southeast winds.
Full Report on Page 10

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Allies Expect Startling Step By Hollweg

Await Either Flat Peace
Offer or Another
Empty Gesture

Radicals Redouble Attacks on Junkers

Germany at Crossroads;
Reichstag Meets
To-day

London, July 8.—To-morrow's news from Berlin may prove startling. It will certainly be important, for all the news that has got out of Berlin into neutral sources indicates that Germany is at a crossroads.

Along one path lies a flat offer from Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg of peace on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities, together with internal electoral reforms. Along the other, where the Junkers are gathered, lies the possibility of an empty peace gesture, used, as was Germany's previous offer, to further the purposes of war. The capital is without doubt in a ferment over internal reform, peace terms and the conduct of the submarine war. The Chancellor, equally without doubt, will take his cue from whichever of the contending factions predominates in the Reichstag crisis, subject, of course, to the Kaiser's veto or approval.

The air is full of rumors, false as well as true, some of which are certainly distorted out of their significance. A report from The Hague to-night has it that the King of Spain has been asked by the Central Powers to open mediation negotiations with the Allies. The German Minister at The Hague has been summoned to Berlin.

Kaiser in Berlin

The Kaiser is in Berlin, having arrived there Saturday night and received Bethmann-Hollweg's report on the situation. It is now announced officially that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Quartermaster General von Ludendorff, who were recently at Austrian headquarters, have reached Berlin for a council of war with the Emperor. That council of war may contain the germ of peace.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says a study and comparison of the various reports from Berlin and the more or less mysterious references to the confidential debate in the Reichstag committee give the impression that the gravity of the situation is overplayed by certain radical papers and that the outstanding facts ascertainable through the doubly censored information emerging from Germany are these:

Mathias Erzberger, a prominent representative of the Clerical Centre, made a sensational speech in the secret session of the committee, attacking the Admiralty and Pan-Germans as the great obstacles to peace and advocating peace without annexations or indemnities and the introduction of parliamentarism. Herr Erzberger, however, did not speak in behalf of his party, which would have meant that the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, faced a hostile majority in the Reichstag, and Dr. Peter Spahn, president of the Clerical party and its floor leader, hastened to declare that the party yet had taken no decision on the subjects raised in Herr Erzberger's speech.

Hollweg Ventures Refusal

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg yesterday day could therefore venture a flat refusal to commit himself to the programme of peace without annexations or indemnities, and to ambiguous declarations on the internal front of electricity when the committee journeyed last night, but the tension was far lower than at the opening of the session, and the Clerical "Germania," the organ of the Moderate Middle Section of the Reichstag, was able to say that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's explanations and appeals were crowned by a certain measure of success and that the edge had been taken from the crisis.

To-day alone will show whether the radical and Socialist forces, assisted by Herr Erzberger, are able to reinforce their attacks sufficiently to score any material success, or whether the crisis, like the Zabrern storm, which it resembles in many respects, will lose its momentum and die out without result.

The "Tagblatt" and papers of that stamp, which have magnified the crisis into practically a revolution, seem to have assumed that Herr Erzberger would carry his entire party, the largest in the Reichstag, with him. But the Clerical deputies, who earlier were divided into an aggressive Pan-German annexationist and the moderate wing devoting its efforts to something out of the quarrels and keeping the working Reichstag majority behind the government, now seem to be divided into three sections, the third group following Erzberger.

Erzberger's Speech Suppressed

The most interesting feature of the whole crisis, which Herr Erzberger had to say about the Admiralty and the submarine campaign—cannot, unfortunately, be discussed with any clarity. The "Tagblatt" papers have evidently been prevented from saying a word about the speech of Vice-Admiral von Capelle, Minister of the Navy, and Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior. The publication of the Imperial Chancellor's speech was also strictly prohibited.

Hundreds of Germans Saw Troops Sail

Spies Had Ample Opportunity to Learn Government's Plans

General Pershing and the first contingent of American troops sailed for France from an Atlantic port under the watchful eyes of hundreds of Germans employed by this government.

And through one of these Germans the U-boat commanders probably learned of the sailing of the transports.

Men with German names are still employed on and about the piers from which the transports sailed. Most of these men are former employees of the Hamburg-American Line, whose offices and employees almost to a man were in the Kaiser's secret service.

One of these men, who holds a trusted position, is a relative of a German who pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiring to smuggle supplies into Germany. He is also a cousin of Captain Charles von Kleist, who, although a naturalized American and a resident of this country for thirty-five years, participated in the plot to destroy Allied shipping by means of fire bombs when ordered by one of Captain Franz von Papen's Prussian underlings.

One of the watchmen on these piers is a former employee of the Hamburg-American Line. The gardener is a naturalized German, formerly employed by the Hamburg-American Line. One of the telephone operators is the son of an official of a German steamship line.

Tug Crew Knew Plans

The German crew of one of the Hamburg-American Line tugboats is still kept on the vessel, and was on it when it was plying between the transports laden with American troops before they left.

The German members of this tugboat crew knew days in advance that the troops would embark, where they would sail from and when they would sail.

"Let us assume," said a high Federal official yesterday, "that all of these men of German extraction or German birth, and all either native born or naturalized Americans, who are still employed here, are loyal to the United States, as they profess. What is more natural than that one or more of them should talk about the movement of troops over a seidel of beer with some Prussian acquaintance or relative? And what is more natural than that this Prussian should take advantage of our uncensored cables and convey the information to a German spy abroad? The situation is almost incredible."

As published exclusively in The Tribune yesterday, one of the Germans formerly employed by the Hamburg-American Line, and who was employed on and about the transports which were later attacked by U-boats, is suspected of having revealed the information that resulted in the U-boat attack.

Fourteen of these former Hamburg-American Line employees, exclusive of the tugboat crew, are employed about the piers from which the American troops embarked.

Assured of "Loyalty"

The quartermaster's department of the United States Army, which employs these men, has no choice but to employ them. Said a Federal official to-day: "This is not the doing of the army. It is up to the marine superintendent. There is no question but that there should be a weeding out. But the higher authorities were assured by some of these Germans, whom I would not employ willingly, of their loyalty, and so they are here."

Other Federal officials admitted that three well dressed Germans were found lurking late at night, shortly after the transports sailed, within the railled inclosure surrounding the piers.

A sentry, who called upon them, halted. When searched, each was found to have a pass such as was issued to the longshoremen employed in making ready the transports. There was through the medium of these passes they passed the sentries at the gates.

The three were taken before the commanding officer. It was obvious that they were not longshoremen. When they were given to them by longshoremen in a German saloon.

The three were ordered to the guardhouse, but since there was no proof of any wrongdoing, they were released. When the transports were getting ready to leave.

Longshoremen were needed at the pier, and Jimmie and Jimmie were engaged. No investigation was made of any of them. How many German spies, actually engaged in spy work by the agents of the Kaiser here, were disguised as longshoremen is a matter of speculation.

Since the troops left this port there have been four false alarms of fire turned in from the piers where the transports were moored. The belief is that some German has been tampering with the wires.

German Torpedo Boat Destroyed by Mine

All Enrolled Men Ordered To Be Ready

Official Circular Explains Steps Preparatory to Selection

Local Boards Will Decide Exemptions

Seven Days To Be Allowed for Filing of All Claims

Washington, July 8.—Another step in building up the selective conscription army was taken to-day with the distribution of a circular by Provost Marshal General Crowder notifying the registered men to hold themselves in readiness for appearance before the boards which will conduct examinations and consider exemptions.

How or when the government will select the men to be examined is not detailed in the circular, but it is revealed that registration cards in each county or city jurisdiction are to be numbered with red ink, and that "as soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which those red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press and will be posted at the offices of each local board." It has been already announced that the selection will take place in Washington, and the general presumption has been that some device similar to a jury wheel will be employed.

Exemptions are to be determined by the local boards, the circular shows, only for the previously announced specified causes, such as responsibility for the support of relatives, and not for agricultural or industrial reasons. Seven days after designations are posted will be allowed for filing claims. Then there will be an additional allowance of ten days for filing proofs, and the board must decide within three days after the proof is filed.

Five Days for Claims

When the case of any registrant has been disposed of so far as the local board is concerned, the names of those not exempted or discharged will be posted. Claims for exemption for agricultural or industrial work must be made within five days after such posting and must go direct to the higher board sitting for the judicial district. Appeals from the rulings of local boards must be made within ten days. The steps a registrant should take are set forth in great detail in the circular. First of all, the registrant is advised to find out the location of the office of his county or city local board, and then ascertain if he intends to claim exemption for agricultural or industrial reasons, to what district board he must apply.

Cards Marked with Numbers

"Every board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction with red ink in a series running from one to the number representing the total number of cards in its jurisdiction," continues the circular. "Lists showing the names of each person and the red ink number of each card are open to inspection at the office of each board. Inspect the list and inform yourself of your red ink serial number."

"These red ink numbers are to be drawn by lot to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards. As soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which the red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press and will be posted at the office of each local board. Go to your local board and find out the order in which you stand for call."

"As soon as quotas are assigned to each state each board will call upon each state each day in its jurisdiction, instructing them to present themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the local board and the board will be requested to print it. A paper will be requested to print it. The notice will be posted at the office of the board with the duty of presenting yourself. . . . Watch the lists at the office of your board and see when you are called for examination."

Report for Physical Tests

"You must report for physical examination on the day named in your call. If you are found physically disqualified the board will give you a certain date which you must return to you what your further duties are."

"If you are found physically qualified and file a claim for exemption within seven days after your call you will be given ten days after filing your claim of exemption to file proof in support of your claim of exemption."

"If you are found physically qualified and file no claims for exemption, or if you do not appear for physical examination, your name will be posted to the district board as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged. On the eighth day after call, or within two days thereafter, copies of the list of persons so posted to the district boards will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in a place at the office of the local board accessible to the public view, and notice will be mailed to you at the address on your registration card."

"Only the district board," concludes the circular, "can receive claims for discharge on the ground that you are engaged in industry, including agriculture."

Only decisions of district boards on industrial claims for discharge can be appealed. If you desire to appeal the decision of the district board you may do so by mail within seven days of the date of mailing to you of the decision of the district board. . . . As soon as your case is finally disposed of, the Adjutant General of your state will notify you that you have been selected for military service.

"Notice that you have been selected for military service will not necessitate your going into service. The military service will be reported by military service will come when the government is ready to receive you."

"PARENTAGE" MAKES YOU LAUGH, MAKES YOU THINK. RIAGTO all this week—ADT.

HIGH TIME TO ENFORCE THE FOOD EMBARGO



China Republic Again; Troops Desert Hsuan

Ex-Vice-President Feng in Control at Nanking Following Abdication

Washington, July 8.—Official dispatches to the Chinese Legation here to-night said the republic had been firmly reestablished at Nanking, with Feng Kuo-Chang, the former Vice-President, as President of the new Provisional Government. Republican troops were reported converging toward Peking to drive out the Manchurian forces remaining in possession there in the name of the imperialists.

Tuan Chi Jui, whose appointment as Premier was one of the last official acts of President Li Yuan Hung before his retirement in favor of the Vice-President, has been confirmed by Feng Kuo-Chang, with instructions to form a new republican cabinet. According to the dispatches, Premier Tuan assumed office on July 5 and is now at temporary headquarters at Tien-Tsin, but expects to be able to move to Peking in a short time.

Governors Refused to Join

Governors of all the military provinces, the dispatches said, not only refused to join General Chang Hsun in his efforts to reestablish the monarchy, but requested Premier Tuan to take command of the punitive expedition against the monarchist forces. Tuan mobilized the republican troops, and two armies already have been dispatched against Chang Hsun, under command of General Tuan Kwei and General Tso Kuen, Military Governor of Chihli.

General Tuan Kwei, in command of the eastern expedition, after routing the monarchist forces under Chang Hsun at Lang Fang, in reported advancing victoriously toward the capital, General Tso Kuen, commanding the western expedition, is said to have occupied San Kuo Then and Luo Kuei Chiao in his advance on Peking.

Foreigners Protected

The restoration coup found the local military officials fully prepared, the dispatch said, to give adequate protection to all foreign legations and consulates in northern China. Assurances are given for the complete safety of foreign residents and property.

Legation officials to-night expressed great gratification at the reported success of the republican forces and declared that the republic had been reestablished. Retirement of President Li was said to be due to a desire to sacrifice his personal ambitions, in order to reunite republican sympathies in the north. Li is said to have fled to Peking, but reports that he took refuge in the Japanese Legation are not confirmed by the legation's advisers.

Tokio Diplomats Consider Situation in China

Tokio, Friday, July 6.—The situation in China was considered at a meeting to-day of the new diplomatic advisory council.

According to reports reaching Tokio, the movement to restore the Manchurian dynasty is being aided by German agents.

Russia Is on the March To Victory, Declares Lvoff

Troops Infected with Crusading Spirit and Reconstruction Is Assured, Premier Says—Transportation Problem Alone Serious, and Country Looks to America to Solve That Difficulty

Petrograd, July 7 (delayed).—A staff correspondent of The Associated Press received this morning by Prince Lvoff, Premier and Minister of the Interior, who made a statement for the information of America on conditions at the Russian front, measures whereby America can assist in the struggle against German domination, internal and diplomatic problems, and the influence of the revolution and the war on world problems.

Prince Lvoff began by declaring his unshaken optimism that, despite grave difficulties to be faced, Russia is marching toward reconstruction and stability and that the war is developing toward victory.

"Regarding the war," continued the Premier, "say that the latest action of our army inspires in me full hope. I am convinced that the new advance, even if temporarily stayed, is not finished, but is a prelude to much greater successes. The advance thoroughly confutes the pessimists who have predicted that an offensive by our supposed disorganized troops was impossible. From actual intercourse with delegates from the army and other observers on the spot, I know that the offensive spirit is spreading."

Miraculous Rebirth of Army

"This is no gradual reconstruction of the army, but the first stage of a complete process of recreation. Even the most miraculous, proving, in my judgment, that the troops are infected with a genuine revolutionary and crusading spirit and the consciousness of a mission to save Russia and influence world events in the direction desired by all progressive men."

"Naturally, I am aware that not everything can be done by enthusiasm. I give you frankly the good and the bad side. The good side is the army's supply of munitions and other necessities, in which we are markedly better off than last year—in fact, guaranteed for the immediate future."

"The bad side is the transport difficulty, which still is serious. These are an evil heritage from the old regime, and naturally it is impossible to restore order in three months crowded with revolutionary activities. Even with stable political conditions the creation of efficient transport is a problem of years. Our great hope of speedy improvement lies with the Stevens Railroad Commission (the American commission), from which we expect much."

American Machinery Needed

Asked whether the United States could improve Russia's own manufacture of munitions by sending experts, Prince Lvoff expressed the opinion that it could not, declaring that the problem of the employment of American aid in Russian workshops was too complex, but adding that American munitions machinery was highly desirable.

"With regard to American help generally," said the Premier. "I lay down no specific programme. It will be simplest to say that all conceivable American aid is wanted in every domain. But the key to the solution of all our military and economic difficulties is transport amelioration, in which it is impossible to do too much."

"Send my hearty thanks for the

American project, the dispatch of the Red Cross mission, as here we have serious defects and deficiencies. I follow the news on this subject from New York with intense interest, but, having myself ceased to direct Red Cross and sanitary affairs, I can only beg America, as far as possible, to meet the requests for material and personal help made by our official Red Cross, in the consciousness that the triumph of our common cause will be furthered thereby."

Looks for Financial Aid

"I hope, also, for further American financial support. I am unable to say what form this will take—presumably a loan. But on this subject our Finance Minister, M. Shingarov, in his discussion with the financial members of the Red Cross mission, will no doubt produce a practical programme, which America can help realize. America should note that we ourselves are ready to bear the heaviest monetary sacrifices, and have already passed more drastic measures respecting taxation on property than any of the other belligerent powers, and are ready to go much further."

"Among our other economic problems the most vital is food. Here, again, the central question is transport, and if America helps in this we can do the rest ourselves, as the total stock of food is sufficient for both the army and the civilian population. Our winter crops were very good; our spring crops were injured by droughts, but by the end of July we shall know our exact position, and unless there is an exceptional bad harvest, which we have no reason to expect, we are absolutely secure against hunger for the rest of the year."

"For next year's crops arises the problem of an increase in the amount of agricultural machinery, and we should be grateful if America submits a plan to help in this matter on a comprehensive scale."

Prince Lvoff proceeded to discuss the internal situation, declaring that this has had a marked influence on Russia's ability to carry on the fight in the war with vigor.

"I am glad," he said, "to see last week's marked signs of amelioration. Tell America I have daily evidence of the rallying of all the national elements of the nation round the coalition Cabinet. The irrational elements, such as the anarchists and Bolsheviks, are in such a minority that there is no reason to fear their getting the upper hand. Not only the bourgeoisie, but an overwhelming majority of the workingmen, are against them. Their present excesses are merely a last desperate reaction against their consciousness of this."

"Within a few weeks of the Czarists' downfall the government realized a liberal fivefold programme, giving complete liberty of person, speech, press, meeting and religion, and going therein further than most progressive democracies in Europe or America."

"Although these tremendous reforms were pushed through hastily, in the absence of legislative machinery, not one of them has been subjected to serious criticism, even by the avowed anti-government factions. Perhaps America knows of this, but does she know that

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Wilson Proclaims Control of Exports Of Food, Fuel, Steel

Ore from America Shipped to Sweden For German Guns

Central Powers Get Enormous Quantities of Steel for Making of Munitions

Washington, July 8.—An official report just made to the American government showing the extent to which Sweden is furnishing supplies to Germany reveals that the Central Powers are receiving enormous quantities of materials that go directly into the manufacture of munitions.

In exporting iron ore to Germany, Sweden, it is shown, has supplanted shipments with imports from the United States.

What this government will do to end this trade through operation of the export control act has not been announced, but some of the Allies, it is known, are urging the United States to license no food exports to Sweden until a definite understanding has been reached with the Swedish government concerning her exports to Germany.

Germans Get High Grade Steel

Iron ore shipments from Sweden to Germany, the report to this government declares, have reached a total of 9,000,000 tons in the last two years, all of it of the high grade required in production of fine steel. This, it is asserted, represents an amount equal to Sweden's entire pre-war export.

In the first quarter of the present year, it is set forth, Sweden imported from the United States 16,000 tons of pig iron, while selling a great quantity of her own product to Germany. Her pig iron sales to Germany in two years, it is declared, have amounted to 250,000 tons. In addition to this, it is asserted, she has shipped to Germany 15,000 tons of ferro silicon and ferro manganese for hardening shells, together with large quantities of copper, zinc, manganese, sulphur and other ores.

Germany, the report declares, has obtained from Sweden in two years fully 200,000 tons of wood pulp for use as a basis for cellulose, employed instead of cotton for the manufacture of high explosives. It is claimed Germany also has obtained from Sweden large quantities of ball bearings, and the manufacture of war vehicles and submarines. The value of these shipments, the report declares, is at least \$75,000,000.

Another charge against Sweden made in the report is that she has discriminated against the Allies in the use of her railroads. Overland trade through Sweden between Norway and Germany has been encouraged, it is declared, while the Allies have been subjected to every inconvenience and have been charged exorbitant rates.

Agricultural machinery destined for Russia, the report declares, has been held up for months, Sweden exacting a basis for extraordinary bargains before delivery was permitted.

Look to U. S. for Help

Sweden's action in holding within her ports a large amount of merchant tonnage, which declares 600,000 tons is lying idle. Sweden's total tonnage is about 1,000,000 tons dead weight, of which she requires about 400,000 tons for her own export and import trade.

The Allies, unable to force Swedish tonnage into the world's trade routes, now look to the United States for help. The United States, it is asserted, should put into service if the United States and Great Britain come to an arrangement as regards bunkering. Coal, under this arrangement, would be refused to ships of any nation refusing to put into services the Allies demanded should be kept open by neutral ships.

Bread Card Thieves Busy in Berlin

18,000, Representing Twenty Tons of Food, Found in One Raid

London, July 8.—After an interval of quiet, bread card thieves have resumed their handiwork in Berlin. According to reports reaching London, 18,000 weekly bread cards were found in one raid.

The significance of the thieves' operation from the standpoint of food regulations may be judged from the fact that these cards represent more than twenty tons of bread. The newspapers dismiss the incident with a paragraph. The courts of Cologne in June passed on 882 violations of food regulations.

Miners Riot in Austria

Serious Disturbances Follow Food Shortage in Moravia

Copenhagen, July 8.—Vienna dispatches say that disorders on a large scale have broken out in the Moravian coal fields on account of food conditions. Troops summoned to suppress the outbreak were forced to fire, killing or wounding a number of the food rioters.

A ministerial commission is proceeding to the seat of the disorders to study conditions and suggest remedial measures.

Fresh Riots in Cologne;

Soldiers Charge Crowds

The Hague, July 7 (Delayed).—Cologne, one of the chief manufacturing cities of West Prussia, is under the strictest martial law, following fresh riots which occurred there yesterday, according to reports received here. The outbreak was due to the reduction of the number of meat cards issued.

Police and soldiers charged the crowds and many persons were wounded.

As to neutral nations, however, we also recognize our duty. The government does not wish to hamper them. On the contrary, it wishes and intends, by all fair and equitable means, to cooperate with them in their difficult task of adding from their available surpluses to their own domestic supply and of meeting their pressing necessities or deficits. In conserving the deficits of food supplies the government means only to fulfill its obvious obligation to assure

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